

GOVT

Canada's population growth rate continues to decline.

Despite much lower growth, Alberta remained our fastest growing province between 1981 and 1986.

One-third of the population (30% of our total population) now live in the three census metropolitan areas of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver.

Ontario posted the highest population growth rate among census metropolitan areas.

- Suburban municipalities continued to expand.

The number of occupied private dwellings grew twice as fast as the population.

CENSUS 1986 HIGHLIGHTS

POPULATION COUNT SHOWS CONTINUED SLOWER GROWTH

Population reached 25 million in June, according to the 1986 Census. This growth rate of 4.2% (or 0.4 percentage points) over the 1981-1986 period.

Canada's population is still growing, but the rate of growth is down. The rate of 4.2% for the 1981-1986 period is the lowest rate recorded by the country in the last 25 years, down from 5.7% during the 1961-1981 period. This decline may be due to lower immigration and a declining birth rate.

How the Provinces and Territories Fared

Five of the 10 provinces exceeded the national five-year growth rate. Alberta led the way with a growth rate of 6.1%, although this is significantly lower than the rate of 21.7% registered during the 1976-1981 period. The growth rate in Alberta was primarily due to a much higher than average rate of natural increase (i.e. excess of births over deaths). This natural increase, together with migration from abroad, more than counterbalanced a net out-migration of persons to other provinces.

Ontario followed a close second, with a growth rate of 5.7%, up slightly from its rate of increase over the

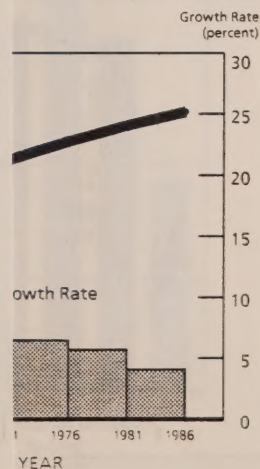
1976-1981 period. In fact, Ontario was the only province east of Manitoba to experience a growth rate above the national average.

In the west, British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan also all exceeded the national growth rate with 5.3%, 4.4% and 4.3% respectively. Comparable rates for the 1976-1981 period showed British Columbia had an increase of 11.3%, Manitoba 0.5%, and Saskatchewan 5.1%.

Between 1981 and 1986, Saskatchewan's population increased by 41,885, breaking the one-million population barrier for the first time. This makes it the sixth province with a population over one million.

Continued page 2

Canada, Showing Decline in Growth Rate 1961-1986



Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981 and 1986

Province/Territory	Population		Percentage Change	
	1981	1986	1981-86	1976-81
Canada	24,343,181	25,354,064	4.2	5.9
Newfoundland	567,681	568,349	0.1	1.8
Prince Edward Island	122,506	126,646	3.4	3.6
Nova Scotia	847,442	873,199	3.0	2.3
New Brunswick	696,403	710,422	2.0	2.8
Quebec	6,438,403	6,540,276	1.6	3.3
Ontario	8,625,107	9,113,515	5.7	4.4
Manitoba	1,026,241	1,071,232	4.4	0.5
Saskatchewan	968,313	1,010,198	4.3	5.1
Alberta	2,237,724	2,375,278	6.1	21.7
British Columbia	2,744,467	2,889,207	5.3	11.3
Yukon	23,153	23,504	1.5	6.0
Northwest Territories	45,741	52,238	14.2	7.4

- Canada's population growth rate continues to decline.
- Despite much lower growth, Alberta remained our fastest growing province between 1981 and 1986.
- 7.7 million people (30% of our total population) now live in the three census metropolitan areas of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver.
- Saskatoon posted the highest population growth rate among census metropolitan areas.
 - Suburban municipalities continued to expand.
- The number of occupied private dwellings grew twice as fast as the population.

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CENSUS 1986 HIGHLIGHTS

POPULATION COUNT SHOWS CONTINUED SLOWER GROWTH

Canada's population reached 25,354,064 last June, according to results from the 1986 Census. This represents a growth rate of 4.2% (or 1,010,883 people) over the 1981-1986 period.

But, while Canada's population is increasing, its rate of growth is actually slowing down.

The growth rate of 4.2% for the 1981-1986 period is the lowest five-year growth rate recorded by the census in the last 25 years, down from a high of 9.7% during the 1961-1966 period. This decline may be attributed to lower immigration levels and a declining birth rate.

How the Provinces and Territories Fared

Five of the 10 provinces exceeded the national five-year growth rate. Alberta led the way with a growth rate of 6.1%, although this is significantly lower than the rate of 21.7% registered during the 1976-1981 period. The growth rate in Alberta was primarily due to a much higher than average rate of natural increase (i.e. excess of births over deaths). This natural increase, together with migration from abroad, more than counterbalanced a net out-migration of persons to other provinces.

Ontario followed a close second, with a growth rate of 5.7%, up slightly from its rate of increase over the

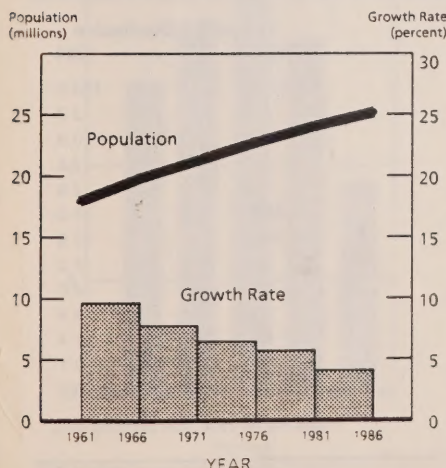
1976-1981 period. In fact, Ontario was the only province east of Manitoba to experience a growth rate above the national average.

In the west, British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan also all exceeded the national growth rate with 5.3%, 4.4% and 4.3% respectively. Comparable rates for the 1976-1981 period showed British Columbia had an increase of 11.3%, Manitoba 0.5%, and Saskatchewan 5.1%.

Between 1981 and 1986, Saskatchewan's population increased by 41,885, breaking the one-million population barrier for the first time. This makes it the sixth province with a population over one million.

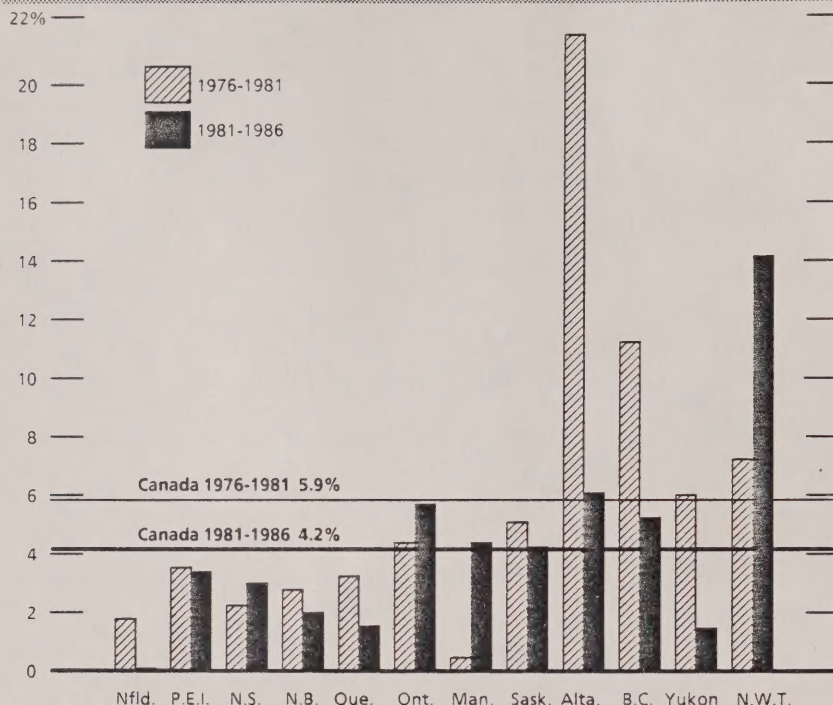
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Population, Canada, Showing Total Population and Growth Rate 1961-1986



Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981 and 1986

Province/Territory	1981		1986		Percentage Change	
	Population		Population		1981-86	1976-81
Canada	24,343,181	18,278	25,354,064	22,993	4.2	5.9
Newfoundland	567,681		568,349		0.1	1.8
Prince Edward Island	122,506		126,646		3.4	3.6
Nova Scotia	847,442		873,199		3.0	2.3
New Brunswick	696,403	5,258	710,422	6,230	2.0	2.8
Quebec	6,438,403		6,540,276		1.6	3.3
Ontario	8,625,107	6,230	9,113,515	6,961	5.7	4.4
Manitoba	1,026,241		1,071,232		4.4	0.5
Saskatchewan	968,313		1,010,198		4.3	5.1
Alberta	2,237,724		2,375,278		6.1	21.7
British Columbia	2,744,467		2,889,207		5.3	11.3
Yukon	23,153		23,504		1.5	6.0
Northwest Territories	45,741		52,238		14.2	7.4

**Population Growth Rate by Province and Territory, 1976-1986**

► *Continued from page 1*

Of the 10 provinces, Manitoba experienced the largest increase in growth rate, from 0.5% between 1976 and 1981 to 4.4% between 1981 and 1986.

Quebec registered a population growth rate of 1.6%, the second smallest growth rate among the 10 provinces. This was a decline from a level of 3.3% experienced during the 1976-1981 period. Newfoundland had the lowest growth rate, at 0.1%.

The Yukon Territory experienced a population growth rate of 1.5%, a significant decline from the 6.0% registered during the 1976-1981 period. The Northwest Territories, however, experienced an increase of 14.2% during 1981-1986, up from 7.4% during the 1976-1981 period.

Population
25,354,064

Occupied Private Dwellings
9,057,533



POPULATION REDISTRIBUTED

A look at the last 25 years

One effect on these differences in growth has been a continued redistribution of Canada's population over the last 25 years.

British Columbia, in experiencing growth rates consistently higher than the national average, had an 11.4% share of the population in 1986, up from 8.9% in 1961. Alberta accounted for 9.4% of Canada's population, up from 7.3% in 1961. The principal cause of these higher than average growth rates has been international and interprovincial migration.

Although Alberta has experienced an increase, both Manitoba and Saskatchewan now have a smaller proportion of the population, leaving the Prairie Region as a whole almost unchanged from its 1961 level, with 17.6% of Canada's population.

Ontario in 1986, had 35.9% of Canada's population, up from 34.2% in 1961. Its share of the total population increased slightly between 1981 and 1986, following a decline

during the previous five years.

Both the Atlantic provinces and Quebec showed continued declines in their share of the population. Quebec's share of 25.8% of the

population in 1986 is down 3.0% from its 1961 level, while the Atlantic provinces now account for 9.0% of Canada's population, down from a 1961 level of nearly 10.4%.

Population Distribution, Provinces and Territories, 1961 and 1986

Province/Territory	Percentage Distribution	
	1961	1986
Canada	100.0	100.0
Newfoundland	2.5	2.2
Prince Edward Island	0.6	0.5
Nova Scotia	4.0	3.4
New Brunswick	3.3	2.8
Quebec	28.8	25.8
Ontario	34.2	35.9
Manitoba	5.1	4.2
Saskatchewan	5.1	4.0
Alberta	7.3	9.4
British Columbia	8.9	11.4
Yukon	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.1	0.2

Figures may not equal 100% due to rounding.



Dwellings Growing Faster Than the Population

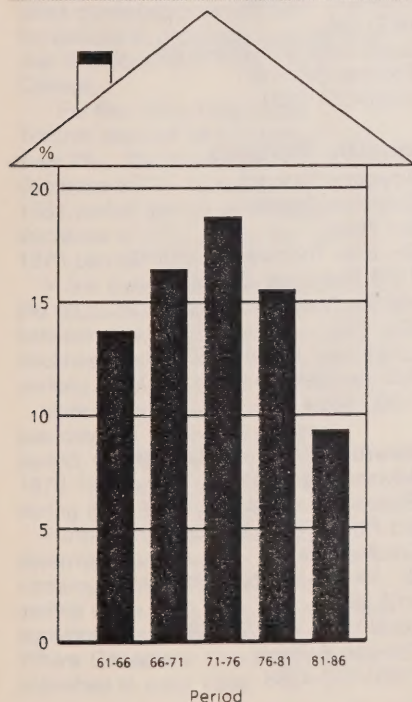
While Canada's population increased by 4.2% since the last census, the number of occupied private dwellings grew by 9.4% or 776,000 units – more than twice the percentage growth in the population.

The number of occupied private dwellings totalled just over 9 million, up from 8.3 million in 1981.

The growth in occupied private dwellings for the 1981-1986 period, however, was much lower than the average of 16% recorded in the four previous censuses.

This decline in the growth rate is due in part to the slow-down in population growth and also to the maturing of the baby-boom generation, many of whom established new households during the 1970s.

Growth Rates of Occupied Private Dwellings, 1961-1986



More to come ...

These population and dwelling counts are only the first in a series of data to be released from the 1986 Census. Results from data collected from 100% of all households (short form) will be released in July 1987, and will feature statistics on these key topics:

- Age, Sex, Marital Status
- Families
- Dwellings and Households
- Mother Tongue

Soon to be released

Users interested in more detailed data on population and dwelling counts for all standard levels of census geography should refer to the following list of selected publications *tentatively scheduled for release in the third quarter of 1987*. Contact your nearest reference centre for more details.

Population and Dwelling Counts – Canada

Census Divisions and Subdivisions
Catalogue 92-101 Price: \$43.00

Federal Electoral Districts
Catalogue 92-102 Price: \$22.00

Federal Electoral Districts and Census Enumeration Areas
Catalogue 92-103 Price: \$80.00

Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations
Catalogue 92-104 Price: \$24.00

Unincorporated Places
Catalogue 92-105 Price: \$57.00

Population and Dwelling Counts – Provinces and Territories

Newfoundland
Catalogue 92-109 Price: \$27.00

Prince Edward Island
Catalogue 92-110 Price: \$21.00

Nova Scotia
Catalogue 92-111 Price: \$21.00

New Brunswick
Catalogue 92-112 Price: \$25.00

Quebec
Catalogue 92-113 Price: \$61.00

Ontario
Catalogue 92-114 Price: \$46.00

Manitoba
Catalogue 92-115 Price: \$25.00

Saskatchewan
Catalogue 92-116 Price: \$39.00

Alberta
Catalogue 92-117 Price: \$29.00

British Columbia
Catalogue 92-118 Price: \$36.00

Yukon
Catalogue 92-119 Price: \$18.00

Northwest Territories
Catalogue 92-120 Price: \$20.00

Available Now!

1986 Census Dictionary

Designed to assist census data users in understanding and interpreting census information. It provides alphabetically-listed definitions of census variables from the four major universes: population, families, households and dwellings; and also for geography variables.

Catalogue No. 99-101 E or F.

Price: Canada, \$35.00; Other Countries, \$36.50.

1986 Census Products and Services

A preliminary guide to the vast range of products and services available from the 1986 Census. This guide focuses primarily on products to be released in 1987 based on data collected from 100% of all households. A more detailed catalogue focusing on products and services from the 20% sample of households will be released in early 1988.

Catalogue No. 99-102 E or F (Preliminary Edition).

Price: Canada, \$10.00; Other Countries, \$11.00.

To order these products contact your nearest Statistics Canada Reference Centre.



Statistics Canada and the 1986 Census Data Base ...

... offer a wide range of services and products to help you solve your business and planning needs: geographic services, reference products, basic summary tables, analytical publications and even custom data products specially tailored for your needs.

Let the professional consultants at Statistics Canada guide you through the 1986 Census data base to design a data package to suit your unique situation. Quality assistance could be the key to your quality research for the future.

Come talk to us...

We will be producing a series of data products based on results from the 1986 Census. If you would like to be kept informed about these new products and when they will be available, talk with a Statistics Canada Representative at your nearest regional reference centre listed below. They'll be glad to help.

British Columbia and Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor, Federal Building
Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 3C9
Local calls: 604-666-3691
Toll-free Service: South & Central
B.C.: 1-800-663-1551
Yukon & Northern B.C.: Zenith 08913

Alberta and Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
2nd Floor, Hys Centre
11010-101 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 4C5
Local calls: 403-420-3027
Toll-free Service:
1-800-222-6400
N.W.T. Call Collect: 403-420-2011

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
530 Midtown Centre
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2B6
Local calls: 306-780-5405
Toll-free Service:
1-800-667-7164

Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
6th Floor,
General Post Office Building
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4
Local calls: 204-949-4020
Toll-free Service:
1-800-282-8006

Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor, Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4
Local calls: 416-973-6586
Toll-free Service:
1-800-268-1151

Nipissing (Ontario)

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Civic Administration Centre
225 Holditch Street
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario
POH 2G0
Local calls: 705-753-4888
*If outside the local calling area,
please dial the toll-free number
given above for Ontario residents.*

Census Recensement

Canada 1986

National Capital Region

Central Inquiries Service
Statistics Canada
Lobby, R.H. Coats Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
Local calls: 613-990-8116
*If outside the local calling area,
please dial the toll-free number for
your province.*

Quebec

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Blvd. West
Suite 412, East Tower
Montréal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Local calls: 514-283-5725
Toll-free Service:
1-800-361-2831

Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor,
Sir John Thompson Building
1256 Barrington Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1Y6
Local calls: 902-426-5331
Toll-free Service:
1-800-565-7192

Newfoundland and Labrador

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor, Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2
Local calls: 709-772-4073
Toll-free Service:
1-800-563-4255



MAJOR CENTRES GETTING LARGER

The average growth rate of Canada's 25 census metropolitan areas was 5.9%, notably above the national average.

The big winner among Canada's census metropolitan areas was Saskatoon, with a population growth rate of 14.6% during the 1981-1986 period.

In terms of growth rate, Ottawa-Hull ranked second with a growth rate of 10.1%, followed by Toronto with 9.5%.

The metropolitan areas of Calgary and Edmonton, which experienced very substantial growth rates of 25.7% and 18.1% during the 1976-1981 period, grew by 7.2% and 6.0%, respectively, between 1981 and 1986.

Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver continue to be Canada's three largest metropolitan areas with populations in excess of 1 million. Together they comprised 7.7 million people or 30.5% of Canada's population in 1986.

A preliminary analysis of the growth in these three census metropolitan areas indicates a resurgence in the growth of their central cities.

While the cities of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver continued to grow at a slower rate than the surrounding municipalities of the metropolitan areas, these three central cities continued to show the turnaround in population growth that was first observed in the 1981 Census.

For the 1981-1986 period, Toronto showed an increase of just over 2%. This compares to a decrease of 5% during the 1976-1981 period and an even larger decrease of 11% during the 1971-1976 period.

In the case of the city of Montréal, the population showed little change between 1981 and 1986, compared to declines of about 10% in each of the periods 1976-1981 and 1971-1976.

Vancouver showed an increase of just over 4% for the 1981-1986 period, up from about 1% during 1976-1981 and a decline of 4% during the 1971-1976 period.

Further analysis is required to determine the extent to which this turnaround also occurred in other central cities. This topic will be further considered as part of a study of *Where Canadians Live* which will be published in early 1988.

Population, Census Metropolitan Areas, 1981 and 1986

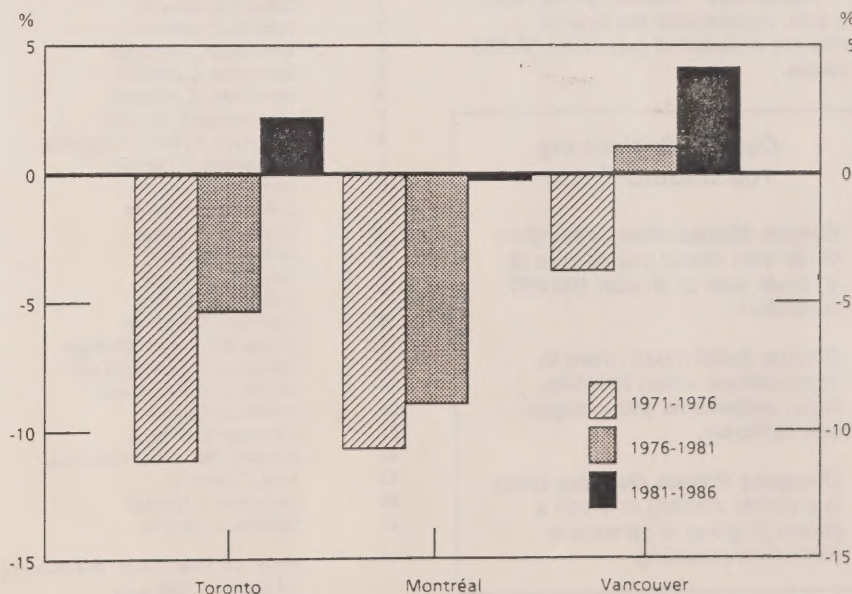
Rank 1986	Census Metropolitan Area	1981 Population (1)	1986 Population	Percentage Change 1981-1986
1	Toronto	3,130,392 A	3,427,168	9.5
2	Montréal	2,862,286 A	2,921,357 (2)	2.1
3	Vancouver	1,268,183	1,380,729	8.9
4	Ottawa-Hull	743,821 A	819,263	10.1
5	Edmonton	740,882 A	785,465 (2)	6.0
6	Calgary	625,966 A	671,326 (2)	7.2
7	Winnipeg	592,061 A	625,304	5.6
8	Québec	583,820 A	603,267	3.3
9	Hamilton	542,095	557,029	2.8
10	St. Catharines-Niagara	342,645 A	343,258	0.2
11	London	326,817 A	342,302	4.7
12	Kitchener	287,801	311,195	8.1
13	Halifax	277,727	295,990	6.6
14	Victoria	241,450 A	255,547 (2)	5.8
15	Windsor	250,885 A	253,988	1.2
16	Oshawa	186,446 A	203,543	9.2
17	Saskatoon	175,058 A	200,665	14.6
18	Regina	173,226 A	186,521	7.7
19	St. John's	154,835 A	161,901	4.6
20	Chicoutimi-Jonquière	158,229 A	158,468	0.2
21	Sudbury	156,121 A	148,877	-4.6
22	Sherbrooke	125,183 A	129,960	3.8
23	Trois-Rivières	125,343 A	128,888	2.8
24	Thunder Bay	121,948 A	122,217	0.2
25	Saint John	121,012 A	121,265	0.2

A Adjusted figures due to boundary changes.

(1) Based on 1986 area.

(2) Excludes population of one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

Percentage Growth Rates for Cities of Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver, 1971-1986





The Story Among Canada's Large Municipalities (Census Subdivisions 25,000 +)

Suburban Municipalities Showing Growth

Among Canada's 144 municipalities with populations in excess of 25,000, 68 experienced rates of growth above the national average, with the strongest occurring in suburban municipalities surrounding major centres.

Vaughan, Ontario, near Toronto, was the fastest growing large municipality, more than doubling its population by adding over 35,000 people. Cumberland, Ontario, near Ottawa, ranked a distant second with a population growth rate of 66.9%. Nine of the 10 fastest growing municipalities were located in Ontario.

Municipalities experiencing the largest rates of population decline were found primarily in resource or one industry-based regions. Sept-Îles, Quebec, registered the largest percentage decline in its population, at 12.4%.

Calgary, Now Second Largest Municipality

Montréal continued to occupy top spot as Canada's largest municipality, with just over 1 million people. Calgary, however, switched with Toronto to occupy second position, with a population of just over 636,000.

Mississauga, Ontario, ranked ninth in size, experienced the largest absolute increase of just under 59,000 people.

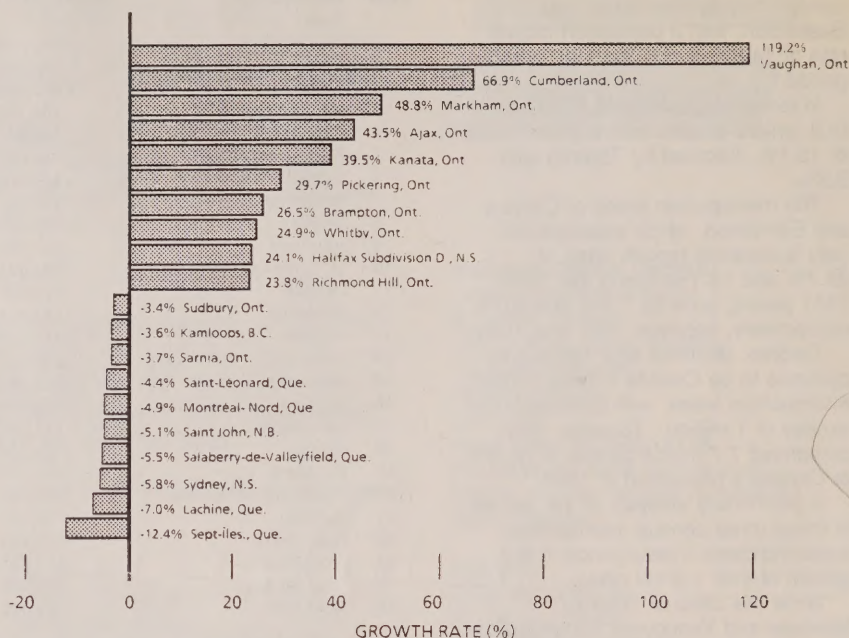
Census Definitions You Should Know

Census Metropolitan Area refers to the main labour market area of an urban area of at least 100,000 population.

Census Subdivision refers to municipalities, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories.

Occupied Private Dwelling refers to a private dwelling in which a person or group of persons is permanently residing.

Fastest Growing and Declining Census Subdivisions of 25,000 Population and Over, 1981-1986




Twenty-five Largest Municipalities, 1986

Rank	Census Subdivision	1986 Population	Percentage Change 1981-1986 (1)
1	Montréal, V, Quebec	1,015,420	-0.3
2	Calgary, C, Alberta	636,104	7.3
3	Toronto, C, Ontario	612,289	2.2
4	Winnipeg, C, Manitoba	594,551	5.3
5	Edmonton, C, Alberta	573,982	5.9
6	North York, C, Ontario	556,297	-0.6
7	Scarborough, C, Ontario	484,676	9.3
8	Vancouver, C, British Columbia	431,147	4.2
9	Mississauga, C, Ontario	374,005	18.7
10	Hamilton, C, Ontario	306,728	0.1
11	Etobicoke, C, Ontario	302,973	1.4
12	Ottawa, C, Ontario	300,763	1.9
13	Laval, V, Quebec	284,164	5.9
14	London, C, Ontario	269,140	5.8
15	Windsor, C, Ontario	193,111	0.5
16	Brampton, C, Ontario	188,498	26.5
17	Surrey, DM, British Columbia	181,447	23.3
18	Saskatoon, C, Saskatchewan	177,641	15.2
19	Regina, C, Saskatchewan	175,064	7.4
20	Québec, V, Quebec	164,580	-0.8
21	Kitchener, C, Ontario	150,604	7.8
22	Burnaby, DM, British Columbia	145,161	6.3
23	York, C, Ontario	135,401	0.6
24	Longueuil, V, Quebec	125,441	0.9
25	Oshawa, C, Ontario	123,651	5.2

Note: V-Ville; C-City; DM-District (Municipality)

(1) Based on 1986 area.



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